

# Longacre's Ledger

*The Journal of The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors' Society*  
Volume 29.3, Issue #107 [www.fly-inclub.org](http://www.fly-inclub.org) December 2019



***Longacre's Ingraham  
Medal  
by Richard Snow***



***Fly-In Fun  
By John Kent***



***The 1858 Showdown  
By Richard Snow***



***Feuchtwanger's Small  
Cents  
By Richard Snow***

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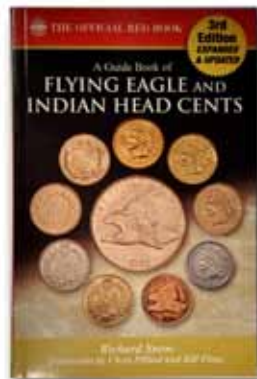
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# The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors' Society

Our mission is to gather and disseminate information related to James B. Longacre (1794-1869), with emphasis on his work as Chief Engraver of the Mint (1844 -1869) with a primary focus on his Flying Eagle and Indian Cent coinage.

*Founded 1991*

**www.fly-inclub.org**

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### On the cover...

The Feuchtwanger cent is a private issue token from the "Hard Times" era. It is a precursor to the copper-nickel small cent of 1856.

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# Longacre's Ledger

2019 Vol. 29.3 Issue #107

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If you have a substantive article you would like to contribute, please follow these guidelines:

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#109 2020 Vol. 30.2	...July 1, 2020 .....	ANA 2020
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Special thanks to Charmy Harker  
for proofreading the articles.



*The President's Letter*  
*By Chris Pilliod*

This is my 65th President's letter. I hope everyone has enjoyed a fruitful Holiday Season and wishing all of you the healthiest and productive of 2020. Speaking of Holidays I would like to share the fruits of some of my labors as one of my 2019 resolutions for this New Year's (as well as the last 20) was to get organized, not only in my numismatic pursuits but other avenues of life as well—my computer files, spreadsheets, photos, word documents, etc, and then there is the eternal abyss known as the garage and basement. The bad news is this goal has been on my plate for the past 20 years. With little success. But 2019 was the year the worm started to turn for me.

As for the numismatic holdings I took an engineering approach. What a surprise. I went to the bank with a tape measure in hand and pulled out my safety deposit boxes. I maintain two boxes, one with mainly my Indian Cent collection and one with other series as well as oddities, errors and exonumitica. The box with the Indian Cents has always been well maintained and organized. The other box has always been a hot mess.

I triaged the entire box and finally settled on five categories, or main themes of the box, and summarized them as follows.



- Exonumistica.  
This included not only Indian Cents, but any denomination and Love Tokens, Encased coins, Elongated, Counterstamps etc.
- Errors / Varieties Other Series (not Indian Cents).
- Counterfeits (Indian Cents).
- Civil War Tokens.
- And finally “Featured Coins”. These are very special non-Indian Cent pieces that “tell a story”. I consider them to be “one of a kind” or close to “one of a kind”. Included are pieces like 1795 Bust Dollars with silver plugs. Those things are so cool. Some unusual and fascinating overstrikes, some historically themed “Love Tokens” and so on. Coins that I consider would make interesting segments on Pawn Stars. It is by far my favorite box—I only wish it was full.



So I scratched the back of my pants, roughed out the approximate volume for each category and commenced to taking down measurements-- how best to partition the SDB (Safety Deposit Box) into five sections. I left enough space for knick-knacks; glue, scissors, paper, pencils, and sundry items. Once I had my measurements I journeyed to Lowe's and purchased some nice finished ¼" and ½" Red Oak planks. Red Oak is a very hard and durable wood, free of knots and snappy looking. It's also not cheap—so when I ran out during fabbing one box I defaulted to pine.

A friend of mine Bill owns a fab shop across the street from Carpenter and we then commenced to cutting, milling, fabbing, doweling, sanding the five boxes over the course of a month's worth of lunch hours. It all took a lot longer than I thought. It took so long that during one lunch about halfway through the project Bill turned to me and sighed... "I think I've had enough tacos." Pollo Feliz was the only restaurant close by, so it added time as I now had to drive out to KFC's.

To aid in fastidious organization wooden inserts were made and labels were glued to identify each category. I even had a category I called "Hmmmmmm", which had a few coins I wasn't sure what the heck was going on with—more on this later. This all took longer than I thought.

Finally I bought several boxes of paper coin holders, sized at 1.5" by 1.5" to maximize quantity of coin storage. To further enhance identity I used colored pencils to highlight each coin category and separate accordingly. Approximately 20 different colors were employed. Gosh that really took longer than I thought. How did I choose which color went with each section? For the most part random, but for "featured Coins" I felt a conservative antique tan was well suited.

Then the organization kicked off. I had stuff everywhere, co-mingled in this box or that bag. Some things I forgot I even owned. Over the course of this year I would head over on Saturday's or whittle away a little while over lunch. Always focused on continuing the endeavor, one section at a time. Gosh, this took a long time.

Now that I'm entering into the twilight of my collecting days I find myself reflecting as I wade through my collection, and doing a bit more triage. As such I have come across a number of pieces deemed time to sell. Mostly pieces that no longer held enough appeal to me and who's time had come to downsize. So off they went to my sales box, eBay and other.

Along the way, and with a more senior eye for numismatics and history I found a newly discovered appreciation for coins I hadn't studied in a while and several actually graduated to my "Featured Box". One was an 1893 Indian Cent which supposedly survived the San Francisco Earthquake of 1906. Also I had forgotten about a BU 1863CN Indian Cent struck on a rolled thin planchet, the thickness of a dime—just something historically fascinating that one day a shop floor guy in the mill set the gauge for dimes and shoved in copper-nickel strip instead of silver. I can close my eyes and see his foreman coming down the dark bay and saying "Hey Joe, you know this isn't silver strip right?"

It's over now and I can now proudly share some photos of my organizational skills. Although it was indeed a major undertaking I came away with a sense of accomplishment, as well as comfort in knowing I can readily find any piece of interest, whereas before it felt like it was major reconnaissance. It felt like I had completely cleaned out a totally cluttered basement.

Now what about that one "Hmmmmmm" coin I mentioned? Well 25 years ago I purchased a high grade 1863CN Indian Cent from Steve Musil of Nebraska. Steve is a huge Husker fan who always carries a large inventory of type coins, often multiples of each date. This 1863 caught my eye because of a large defect on the obverse. At first glance I believed it to be damage, like a deep scratch or gouge that created a ditch. But for \$30 what's the downside?

But afterwards upon examination there was no depth to the defect, only a cleanly raised line. Could it be corrosion? It is a nice AU coin with no evidence of environmental damage, like from a rubber band.

While in the past I was hesitant to render definitive judgment, I now believe I have the answer to the cause. A hard piece





of metal, probably a piece of wire, like a wire paperclip, wedged in between the hub and the annealed die during die manufacturing. An annealed die is very soft and easily pliable by a piece of steel wire.

This is the only scenario which makes sense. But what doesn't make sense is how did it get into service? It's hard to imagine the diesinker missed it. It's not like a minor repunched date or doubled die which requires the utilization of a loupe. This is a big honking defect by Mint standards even in 1863. And once it escaped notice of the diesinker how did the press operator miss it? It did, but not for long. I believe the floorperson in charge of coining inspection caught it right away, stopped the press and immediately retired the die. How do I know this? Well, because this piece is one of one known, as far as I can have counted. And as always I pose the same question to our members... "has anyone seen this variety?"

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The back issues of the Longacre's Ledger are now accessible on the Newman Numismatic Portal. The site is managed by the Washington University in St., Louis, Missouri. Access is free to all and the files can be viewed at the following link:

<https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/publisherdetail/521577>

Special thanks to Len Augsburger for working on this.

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## ***Longacre's Ingraham Medal***

***By Richard Snow***

In 1854, The Mint was going through some changes. Franklin Peale, Chief Coiner since 1839, was had been maintaining a lucrative medal-making business outside his regular duties at the Mint. A year earlier, with the inauguration of the Pierce administration, a new Mint Director, James R. Snowden took over.

The medal-making sideline business was very lucrative to Peale and he protected his realm fiercely. Things started to change when a large request for medals came into the Mint. The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, headed by P.T. Barnum, requested 118 silver and 1,150 bronze medals.

The new Mint director, James Snowden did something his predecessors never did - he asked the Treasury Department for approval. The reply was that all expenses from the Mint should be reimbursed and no officer of the Mint should benefit from the deal. Snowden took this directive and made it an internal rule. Now, Peale's business was shut down, and he left the Mint, or was fired, soon after.

Martin Koszta was a refugee from the failed Hungarian Revolution of 1848. He was a Captain in the Army, but not a leader of the revolution itself. Koszta, along with many other refugees were granted asylum in the United States. Several U.S. Naval ships were sent to Turkey in 1851 to bring them across the ocean. On July 31, 1852, he became a U.S. citizen. The Immi-

gration Act of 1813 specified that any person who applied for citizenship would have to reside in the country for five years before becoming a citizen. In 1853, when he returned to Turkey on a business trip, his citizen status was still pending.



***Martin Koszta.***

*Courtesy New Hampshire Historical Society*



***Commander Duncan Ingraham Medal Obverse (actual size)***

On June 22, 1852 agents of The Austrian consul to Turkey in Smyrna kidnapped Koszta. He was taken to the Austrian Brig-of-war *Hussar* and locked in chains. His fate was to be taken back to Austria and put on trial for his activities in the revolution and probably executed or imprisoned for life. The Turkish authorities looked the other way and did not want to get involved.

In Smyrna harbor was, along with the *Hussar*, three other Austrian vessels. The U.S. Sloop-of-war *St Louis*, Commanded by Duncan Ingraham, arrived in port while all this was transpiring. Ingraham had joined the Navy at the age of nine and was a midshipman during the War of 1812. By 1852 he was named Captain of the *St. Louis*.



***Engraving of Koszta's Recovery***

Ingraham was aware of the delicacy of the situation and status of Koszta's pending citizenship weighed heavily on his mind. He sought direction from the American consul in Turkey. The reply was that Koszta should be protected. On this order, Ingraham give the Austrians an ultimatum. He demanded the release of Koszta by 4:00 and if a refusal was given, he would take him by force.

Ingraham called Koszta a "Citizen of the United States" in his directive, believing that the Austrians would not have a clue about the pending status of their prisoner. If the Austrians refused, Ingraham was committing the United States to an action that may be a prelude to outright war with Austria.

Koszta was released by the Austrians by 3:30. Ingraham had won the standoff, even if he had to do it down the barrel of his cannon. The resulting news of the event and the legal arguments surrounding the citizenship status of Koszta brought great fame to Ingraham as one who would stand up for the rights of the average American, regardless of their origins.

So great was the jubilation in the United States at the success of Ingraham, that the Navy decided to have a gold medal made for Commander Ingraham. On April 14, 1855, James Longacre, Chief Engraver of the U.S. Mint was commissioned to make dies based on designs supplied by a Captain Eastman. Longacre was paid \$2,200 - more than a year's salary, for the job. The medal was to be ready by August 15th.

This was a massive medal and Longacre was clearly in over his head. He had to get an extension until September from the Navy to have any hope of completion. He brought in Peter F.



***Commander Duncan Ingraham Medal Reverse (actual size)***



Cross to help with the fine detail work of the ship scene on the obverse. Cross had earlier helped Longacre with the \$20 gold Liberty head dies in 1849.

Even with the help of Peter Cross, The dies were not finished until December. The single gold example and ten bronze examples were struck on December 8, 1855. Longacre submitted his bill for \$2,200. In addition to die work by Cross and Longacre, three Mint workers spent up to 75 hours each working on producing the medals.

The medals are a massive 105 mm and were fitted in cases for presentation. The obverse featured both ships in Smyrna harbor, The Austrian ship to the left and the American to the right. A dingy between them is transporting Martin Koszta to the American ship. Under the exergue line is S. Eastman D. (designer), Peter F. Cross sc. (Sculptor). At the base is Longacre. The location of the event (Smyrna) is given below and the names of the ships, their type and registry below their respective engravings.

The reverse features a wreath of olive on the left and oak on the right with an eagle below and rays and stars emanating from below the exergue line. At the base is S. Eastman D. (designer), and J.B Longacre , sc (sculptor). The testimonial reads:

**Presented  
by the  
President of the United States  
To  
Commander Duncan N. Ingraham  
As a testimonial of the high sense  
Entertained by Congress  
of his Gallant and judicious Conduct  
on the 2nd of July 1853.**

**Joint Resolution of Congress August 4th 1854**

It was one of the largest medals ever struck by the U.S. Mint. All later strikes were scaled down to 76 mm.

Mint Director Snowden's decree regarding no officer receiving benefits from work carried out at the Mint was in effect for only a year when Longacre entered into a contract with the Navy. He clearly knew of the rule. When presented with a challenge about the Ingraham medal work, Longacre claimed that the work was carried out during his recess time outside his official work. This may have been the case, either he took his engraving work home or worked after hours. He enlisted and paid for work by Peter F. Cross, who worked outside the Mint. The hours used to make the planchets and strike the medals by the three mint employees was likely reimbursed by Longacre.

While it may have been strictly within the rules, it didn't look very good coming soon after the troubles with Franklin Peale. On June, 25, 1856, the Treasury Department ordered Mint Director Snowden to withhold the \$2,200 paid to Longacre out of his pay, with interest. This was paid in installments for the rest of time at the Mint.



*Longacre's Stamp on the Obverse.*

***Fly-In Fun.***  
***By John Kent***

As a kid growing up in the early 1970's, I collected just about everything, including coins that I would pull out of circulation. I remember finding cents with eagles and Indians on the front, or wheats on the back. At first, I didn't understand why some coins were different than others, and my parents told me that designs on coins change over time. Eventually, I received a penny album and started filling in dates and mint marks, and by 6th grade, I became a member of the Elgin Coin Club. In my high school years, I got a paper route and started having money of my own, which meant regular trips to the coin shop, and sorting through their coin bins. I started learning the history of the coins, and relating that to American history, especially the war between the states. I soon became a Civil War buff and read every book I could get my hands on, memorizing all the important battles and generals. My love of history endured into college and beyond, but my coin collection got packed away and didn't get much attention for many years.

Fast forward to the year 2000, and I'm a married guy with a new baby, living on a farm in Woodstock, IL and commuting to Chicago where I have my insurance office. My father in law had just passed away and left my wife a shoe box full of coins, so I sorted them out into types and denominations. Most of the coins had been pulled out of circulation in the 1950's, and put into albums, where they remained for

50 years! Fast forward another 10 year, and I have 4 daughters, living in Arlington Heights, IL. By chance, I pulled out the old shoe box of coins and showed them to my kids. I also looked online for the values and discovered that some of the coins were worth some money!

When I told my wife what I'd found, we decided to keep the coins. I also dug out my old collection and started looking at values online, figuring out what I had. I found out the Elgin Coin Club had a show coming up with a youth auction, so I decided to bring my kids. After a few years of going to coin shows, and helping my kids with their collections, I started getting serious about my own collection. I started buying coins online and at coin shows in 2016, then appraising and buying my friends collections in 2017. I joined the ANA and CSNS, and a few other local coin clubs and started bringing my coins into my kids classrooms.

In 2018, I bought a larger collection from a Facebook friend, including a small hoard of ungraded flying eagle and Indian head cents. Some of the Indians were uncirculated in 2x2 flips, and when I checked the dates, there were some key dates! I showed them to some of my coin club friends, and they suggested I get them graded. I started learning about varieties, as my 1873 was an open 3, and the 1869 was over 69. The 1882 was a proof, and the 1862 had a rim defect.





So this year, I went to the CSNS show and sat down with NGC to talk about the grading process and the costs involved. There were lots of options on the grading form and I did my best to fill it out correctly, but I needed lots of help to get it done. Estimating values of each coin was a real guess, and then separating from my coins was the hardest part. I actually felt separation anxiety! After a couple weeks I received a confirmation email from NGC, so that was reassuring.

Then another couple weeks by, I received an email, asking if I wanted conservation done on the 1870 IHC, so I called and spoke with an NGC rep. The rep gave me the grades of the coins, ranging from MS 61 to MS65, and explained the conservation process without telling me what the problem was on

the 1870 IHC. I asked a few of my coin club friends, and they were evenly divided, some for and some against conservation. We debated the various grading companies and their revenue models. Some of my friends were completely against getting coins slabbed, let alone conserved. I decided to go ahead with the conservation, in case there was PVC or other problems I couldn't see.

A couple months later, I got all the coins back in the mail and I was very surprised by the results. My favorite coin, an 1872 IHC came back AU details-cleaned! That was very disappointing, but when I looked at the reverse of the coin, it was pretty obvious that the toning was off. The bigger surprise was the 1871 that graded MS65. I looked up the population





report and there were only a few graded higher, wow! I found out that NGC had a registry that I could be part of, so I started a registry under JKENTTTT. After entering a few coins, my registry set was ranked #131, then I entered a few more coins, and I was #81! Some of my coins weren't acceptable, as NGC doesn't allow slabs from other companies, that was a disappointment!

The next few weekends, I went to some local coin shows and started hunting for NGC slabbed IHC in MS 63-65. Filling in a few of the dates was inexpensive, but I started learning what the RB and BN designation on the slabs meant. I never paid that much attention before, but it made a big difference in the value and eye appeal. After adding a few more coins to my NGC registry, I was #72, and it was fun hunting for coins at the shows, but frustrating that most of the IHC were graded by PCGS or were ungraded raw coins.

On a whim, I decided to call Heritage Auctions and see if they would like to consign some of the IHC to their ANA auction, The Worlds Fair of Money, and they were very interested. It sounded like a lot of fun to have coins for sale at an auction, but, I got nervous when I found out I would need to mail the coins to them. So, I told the Heritage rep I would get back to him next year, as I might send the coins to CAC, just to make sure of the values.

So last week I was at the ANA show in Chicago and started hunting for IHC that were MS63-64 and BN or RB, when I met Eagle Eye Richard Snow and Charmy Harker, AKA The Penny Lady. They invited me to join the Fly-In Club, and gave me several issues of the Longacre's Ledger, an autographed guidebook, and an invitation to attend an upcoming club meeting at the ANA show. Reading the journal was fascinating! I never knew there were so many varieties and a collecting community that would welcome me into a club dedicated to what's becoming my favorite denomination.

I attended Friday's Fly-In Club meeting and thoroughly enjoyed the presentation and camaraderie of sent in my application to join the club, via email/ Paypal. When I got home from the show, I started checking all my IHC for varieties and errors, and found a few!

Looking back at the week I spent at the ANA show, a lot of amazing things happened. I met a lot of great people, acquired new reference materials, attended many lectures and meetings, and improved my IHC registry to #71. I realize now that I have a long way to go to complete my set of IHC, and I'm looking forward to meeting more of the club members at upcoming shows! Thank you for welcoming me into your community, and I'll let you know how my collection progresses!







# The 1858 Showdown

The stage is set for the showdown of the year! The FUN show is the set for the classic “Mexican standoff” between three top collections of 1858 12-piece Pattern cents. The contenders will be bringing their fire power to the PCGS table where you’ll see the anticipation build until the sets are unveiled and shown together for the first time.

The Stewart Blay collection is #3 on the PCGS registry. It won certificate awards in 2008 and 2009 and a gold award winner in 2010.

Stewart has two coins from the famed Louis Eliasberg set, which was sold in 1996 at the Bowers and Merena sale of the Eliasberg collection. That collection of the 12-piece set was intact from the Richard Windsor collection sale by the Chapman brothers in 1895. Between that sale and the acquisition by Eliasberg in 1942, the set was in the J.M. Clapp collection. It is possible that the Eliasberg set was assembled from the original time when the Mint sold the coins to collectors in the 1858-1860 period.

The Blay set is based on eye appeal and in the place of the proof 1858 Small letter, he has a MS-66 example. In addition to the 12-piece set, Stewart will be showing his entire Flying Eagle and Indian Cent collection. The Flying Eagle set has won certificate



## The Stewart Blay 12-piece cent pattern set.

Item	PCGS #	Date	Denom	Grade	PCGS # Pop	PCGS # Pop Higher	Pop	Pop Higher
1858 1C J-191	11840	1858	1C	PR65	7	0	7	0
1858 1C J-192	11842	1858	1C	PR65	10	1	10	2
1858 1C J-193	11844	1858	1C	PR65	13	0	13	1
1858 1C J-202	11867	1858	1C	PR65	11	2	11	2
1858 1C J-203	11869	1858	1C	PR64	24	7	24	11
1858 1C J-204	11871	1858	1C	PR65	14	2	14	2
1858 1C J-206	11877	1858	1C	PR64	24	8	24	12
1858 1C J-208	11885	1858	1C	PR65	15	5	15	5
1858 1C J-211	11893	1858	1C	PR64	28	9	28	9
1858 1C J-212	11895	1858	1C	PR65	11	2	11	8
1858 1C J-213	11897	1858	1C	PR63	21	24	21	29
1858 1C Small Letters	2020	1858	1C	MS66	12	6	15	7

awards every year since 2002! It is complete in MS66 with the 1858/7 MS65. The average grade is 65.85. The Indian set is equally impressive. It is ranked as #9 in the PCGS registry, but this only because he lacks an 1888/7 Snow-1. This is lacking because no example has yet to be graded full red by PCGS. His set holds 23 MS67RD and MS67+RD's. There are 27 MS66RD and MS66+RD's.

Some of the highlights is the only full red 1873 Snow-1 Doubled LIBERTY, MS64RD. Also included in the set is the finest 1877 Indian cent, MS66+RD. This is known as the "Golden Princess" and is featured on the cover of this issue. Other pop-1 finest knowns are the 1860 Pointed Bust, MS67, 1864 With L, MS66+RD, 1868 MS66+RD, 1876, 1878, 1882, 1884, 1892, 1900 and 1909.

The second finest 1858 pattern set in the PCGS registry is the "Boiler78" collection, built by Mark Hagan. It won the gold certificate award from 2011 to 2014 and has won certificate awards for every year

since. This collection has two cameo-designated coin and a stunning seven examples from the famed Eliasberg set. The goal is to recreate the Eliasberg set but Mark is thwarted by pieces in the Blay collection. With these two collection together, you can see all of the Eliasberg set at one time once again.

There are a total of three pieces with a cameo designation, including the fabulous 1858 Small Letter which is a PR-65+Cameo. Many are wonderfully toned. The average grade for the set is 65.913 with four PR-66.



**The "Boiler78" 12-piece cent pattern set**

Item	PCGS #	Date	Denom	Grade	PCGS # Pop	PCGS # Pop Higher	Pop	Pop Higher
1858 1C J-191	11840	1858	1C	PR65	7	0	7	0
1858 1C J-192	11842	1858	1C	PR65	10	1	10	2
1858 1C J-193	11844	1858	1C	PR65	13	0	13	1
1858 1C J-202	11867	1858	1C	PR66	2	0	2	0
1858 1C J-203	11869	1858	1C	PR65	6	0	6	2
1858 1C J-204	134065	1858	1C	PR64CAM	3	0	3	16
1858 1C J-206	389467	1858	1C	PR65CAM	2	1	2	1
1858 1C J-208	11885	1858	1C	PR66	5	0	5	0
1858 1C J-211	11893	1858	1C	PR66	1	0	1	0
1858 1C J-212	11895	1858	1C	PR66	2	0	2	5
1858 1C J-213	11897	1858	1C	PR65	3	1	3	2
1858 1C Sm. Let. 2044		1858	1C	PR65+ CAM	1	1	1	22



The finest set on the PCGS registry is the “Wright” collection, built by Doug Wright. The set has a grande rating at 66.043. It won certificate award in 2018 and 2019. There are three cameo examples. The 1858 Small Letters is a MS66+. Not included in this presentation, but part of the Wright set are the Pointed Bust Indian heads and the 6-Leaf Laurel wreath pieces.

In addition to his 12-piece pattern set, Doug will be presenting his collection of Flying Eagle and Indian Cents as well. This collection contains the fabulous 1888/7 Snow-1 MS64RB as well as the finest known Snow-3 1856 Flying Eagle Cent, MS66.

Doug’s set is now ranked as the finest existing set and is second finest of all-time behind the recently, retired “Castle” collection. The “Castle” collection sold at the recent ANA show in Chicago. Doug’s set has an impressive 20 MS67RD’s and 34 MS66RD and 66+RD’s.

Doug’s Flying Eagle set ranks third on the PCGS registry. His 1858/7 is a MS65. The rank is deceiving as his best 1856 Snow-3 is not listed because it is a PR66. He has his alternate Snow-3, a MS65 in its place.



Thanks to Stewart, Mark and Doug for allowing us to see these gems. Also, thanks to PCGS for hosting the event.



**The “Wright” 12-piece cent pattern set**

Item	PCGS #	Date	Denom	Grade	PCGS # Pop	PCGS # Pop Higher	Pop	Pop Higher
1858 1C J-191	11840	1858	1C	PR65	7	0	7	0
1858 1C J-192	535155	1858	1C	PR66CAM	1	0	1	0
1858 1C J-193	11844	1858	1C	PR65	13	0	13	1
1858 1C J-202	11867	1858	1C	PR65	11	2	11	2
1858 1C J-203	11869	1858	1C	PR65	6	0	6	2
1858 1C J-204	11871	1858	1C	PR65	14	2	14	2
1858 1C J-206	389467	1858	1C	PR65CAM	2	1	2	1
1858 1C J-208	11885	1858	1C	PR66	5	0	5	0
1858 1C J-211	11893	1858	1C	PR65+	1	1	1	1
1858 1C J-212	11895	1858	1C	PR66	2	0	2	5
1858 1C J-213	517484	1858	1C	PR65CAM	1	0	1	1
1858 1C Sm. Lett.2020		1858	1C	MS66+	6	0	6	0

*Feuchtwanger's Small Cents*  
*By Richard Snow*  
*Featuring the Doug Wright collection.*

Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger arrived in America at the age of 24 in 1829. He came as medical doctor trained at the University of Jena, in the free state of Thuringia, Germany. Settling in New York City, he soon became an entrepreneur, opening the first German pharmacy. He imported medicine, chemicals, and medical apparatus from his former home.

He also began to make an alloy which is known as German Silver. German silver is defined as roughly 1/2 copper, 1/4 nickel and 1/4 zinc. He called his alloy Feuchtwanger's Composition to differentiate it from the common German silver. He also marketed the alloy as American Silver.

His druggist shop was located at 377 Broadway in Manhattan until 1837. He expanded into minerals, gems and other natural curiosities. Some of these were shown at Peale's Museum down the street at 252 Broadway. Feuchtwanger won a special award for his composition at the American Institute annual fair in 1834, 1835 and 1836. By 1836 he entered into a partnership with Dr. Henry Senff. Their new business was listed as Feuchtanger and Senff, Apothecaries. However, this arrangement fell apart shortly afterwards. In 1837 he moved his business to 2 Cortlandt Street.

At this time, tokens that were modeled after the current large cent were being struck by numerous manufactories. Many of them up until this year were political in nature or were used as advertisements. In 1837 the tokens changed their character to being more utilitarian in nature, replacing the cents in circulation in New York City.

The election of 1836 put Martin Van Buren in the white house. His "Illustrious Predecessor", Andrew Jackson was a hard money advocate and put pressure on land speculation by requiring land to be purchased with gold or silver, not paper. Three months after Van Buren's inauguration in March, 1837, the country was plunged into a steep depression, in part because of this action. Hard currency disappeared from circulation and the tokens filled the void. The quantity of these tokens, known to us today as "Hard Times" tokens, swelled in the cities.

Feuchtwanger saw this as an opportunity and commissioned the manufacturing firm of Bale and Smith at 68 Nassau Street, to strike a large quantity of cent tokens using Feuchtwanger's Composition. Perhaps as many as a million pieces were ordered and struck. These were not the size of the current large cents, but were only 18.5 mm wide, a bit larger than a dime. These were the first small cent.

The obverse design features a perched eagle standing on a snake with 1837 below. The reverse had a olive wreath with FEUCHTWANGER'S \* COMPOSITION \* around the outside and ONE CENT inside the wreath. Three cent pieces were also made, but in much lower quantity. The eagle and snake motif was new and is likely a pro-Van Buren theme with the snakes being those who act out against the duly elected Government.

While most token issuers used the depression to further their business by advertising on the their tokens, Fuchtwanger had bigger plans. He saw the widespread use of token coinage and thought that the Mint might be interested in his composition for a replacement for the cent.

In September, 1837, Feuchtwanger sent a "memorial" letter to Congress under the tile "Substitute for Copper." The petition was presented to Congress by Senator Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri. Specimens of the coinage were presented as well. Along with this Feuchtwanger also presented a pamphlet which extolled the benefits of the metal. His "circular", as he called it, said that "...if the "Silver Penny" as I wish to have it designated, shall be approved by Congress as a substitute for the one cent pieces, I shall in that case propose to renumerate the Mint for any loss sustained by the United States by withdrawl of the Copper Coin. I am ready to contract for delivery at the Mint of any amount of the composition which Congress may authorize to be coined."

Feuchtwanger supplied his pamphlet and specimens of the tokens to various publications. Soon enough he was getting his cents noticed all over the place. Most all the reviews were positive.

Mint director, Robert M. Patterson was asked for his opinions regarding the alloy. He enlisted the help of a friend at the Franklin Institute, Professor James Curtis Booth. Booth was a renowned chemist who lectured at the Franklin Institute between 1836 and 1845. Booth had an unfavorable opinion of Feuchtwanger's alloy likely due to its difficulty in standardizing its fineness and difficulty in working down from bar form. Patterson also was troubled by the possible loss of a great source of revenue for the Mint. Copper was purchased on the open market and the coining into cents and half cents produce a hefty seigniorage. This profit would likely have been taken away with Feuchtwanger alone supplying the metal. Patterson presented these negatives to Congress and Feuchtwanger's coinage proposal was dead.

After the issuance of the cooper-nickel cents in 1857, numismatists wondered why this similar coin was not adopted in 1837. In 1849, James C. Booth was hired to be Melter and Refiner at the Mint. His past experience with the copper-nickel-zinc coinage of Feuchtwanger may have reminded him to look into this as a change from the copper cent in 1856. In any event when the Mint was ready to change, they did it on their own terms and was in large part based on Feuchtwanger's efforts.

The distribution of Feuchtwangers cents was likely done in late 1837. Most show signs of circulation wear. The obverse dies were cut very deep and many show weakness on the eagles body and have very noticeable differences. These differences make collecting the die pair set challenging and interesting. Seven obverse dies (numbered 1 - 7) and ten reverse dies (lettered A - J) are known of the cents.

Today Feuchtwanger's cents are a favorite of both token collectors and Flying Eagle cent collectors. The following collection, assembled by Doug Wright, mostly from the dispersal of the Q. David Bowers reference collection, is impressive and shows all the various die combinations, less two extremely rare die pairings. These are all cataloged as Low-120 in the Hard Times catalog originally by Lyman Low. Russell Rulau's Standard Catalog of United States Token 1700-1900 lists these by HT numbers with Feuchwanger's tokens are listed as HT-268.





**Obv. 1:** Very coarse denticles. Large date, which is very close to the base of the ground. The snake's tongue points to the eagle's eye and is slightly right of being vertical. There is a raised engravers flaw in the field above the snake's head.

**R-5.** Scarce. Most are XF with AU being scarce. The Wright coin is MS63. Only use of this obverse. The reverse is used on 2-A.



**Rev. A:** ONE very widely spaced. Small O's on COMPOSITION. A in FEUCHTWANGER'S well above the N. P is large, shows recutting and nearly touches the stem.

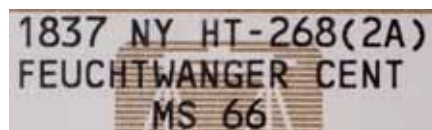


**Obv. 2:** Coarse denticles. Small 18. Large 37. Date centered. The snake's tongue points to the eagle's beak and is at a 45 deg. angle. The body of the snake below the head is deeply engraved and shows as a blob.

**R-5.** Scarce. Most are VF or XF with AU being very rare. The Wright coin is MS66. This is the only use of this obverse. The reverse is also used on 1-A.



**Rev. A:** ONE very widely spaced. Small O's on COMPOSITION. A in FEUCHTWANGER'S well above the N. P is large, shows recutting and touches the stem.





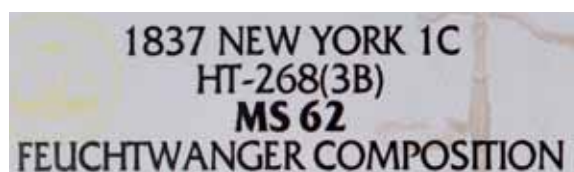


**Obv. 3:** Coarse denticles. Date closely spaced. The snake's tongue points to the eagle's beak and is at a 45 deg. angle. The body of the snake to the right of the head is deeply engraved and shows as a blob.

**R-5.** Scarce. Most are VF or XF with AU being very rare. The Wright coin is MS62. The obverse is used on 3-C, 3-D, 3-E, 3-F, and 3-G. The only use of this reverse die.



**Rev. B:** Stems end in open "claws." Two stems on the first inside berry, by the C in CENT. F shows recutting.



**Obv. 3:** Coarse denticles. Date closely spaced. The snake's tongue points to the eagle's beak and is at a 45 deg. angle. The body of the snake to the right of the head is deeply engraved and shows as a blob.

**R-8.** Excessively rare. This is missing from the Wright collection. The image is from *Bowers' A Guide Book of Hard Tones Tokens*, Whitman 2015. The obverse is used on 3-B, 3-D, 3-E, 3-F, and 3-G. The only use of this reverse die.



**Rev. C:** S close to the star. The two berries inside the upper-right of the wreath are connected to the left-most olive leaf.





**Obv. 3:** Coarse denticles. Date closely spaced. The snake's tongue points to the eagle's beak and is at a 45 deg. angle. The body of the snake to the right of the head is deeply engraved and shows as a blob. Die flaw develops at rim at 5:00.

**R-7.** Very rare. The Wright coin is MS61. The obverse is used on 3-B, 3-C, 3-E, and 3-G. The only use of this reverse die.



**Rev. D:** O in ONE is low. Engraver's flaw from the R in FUCHTWANGER'S to the top right berry. Many of the olive leaves bunches are engraved too deep and show only as blobs.



**Obv. 3:** Coarse denticles. Date closely spaced. The snake's tongue points to the eagle's beak and is at a 45 deg. angle. The body of the snake to the right of the head is deeply engraved and shows as a blob. Die flaw at rim at 5:00.

**R-3.** Scarce. The Wright coin is MS64. The obverse is used on 3-B, 3-C, 3-D and 3-G. The only use of this reverse die.



**Rev. E:** Recut E in ONE. Recut T in CENT. Recut P in COMPOSITION. Die engravers line connects the lower right inner berry, by T in CENT, with the leaf group above.







**Obv. 3:** Coarse denticles. Date closely spaced. The snake's tongue points to the eagle's beak and is at a 45 deg. angle. The body of the snake to the right of the head is deeply engraved and shows as a blob. A die flaw develops inside the 7. Die flaw at rim at 5:00 widens into the field.

**R-6.** Rare. Most are VF and XF. The Wright coin is AU55, Ex: Q. David Bowers collection. The obverse is used on 3-B, 3-C, 3-D and 3-E. The reverse die is also used on 5-G, and 6-G.



**Rev. G:** Engraver's flaw just right of the O in ONE. 13 berries - an extra on inside the right wreath, next to the bow. Berry inside right wreath by T in CENT is attached to the adjoining leaf. Die cracks form from rim to wreath at 4:00 and 9:00.

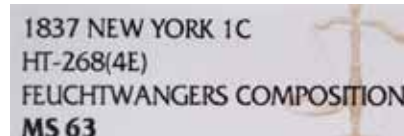


**Obv. 4:** Eagle and snake well executed with all details usually striking out fully. 3 in date is low. The snake's tongue is widely split. The left loop of the snake is to the left of the date. Very little detail to the eagle's left wing feather tips.

**R-5.** Scarce. Most are XF and AU. The Wright coin is MS63. The obverse is also used on 4-F. The reverse die is also used earlier on 3-E.



**Rev. E:** Recut E in ONE. Recut T in CENT. Recut P in COMPOSITION. Die engravers line connects the lower right inner berry, by T in CENT, with the leaf group above. Both N's in ONE CENT show deterioration. G in FEUCHTWANGER'S is now open at the top. Die chip in C of COMPOSITION.







**Obv. 4:** Eagle and snake well executed with all details usually striking out fully. 3 in date is low. The snake's tongue is widely split. The left loop of the snake is to the left of the date.



**Rev. F:** Left stem point is divided with a fine line and ends over the right upright of the M.

**R-8.** Excessively rare. Missing from the Wright collection. The obverse is used earlier on 4-E. The image is from *Bowers' A Guide Book of Hard Tones Tokens*, Whitman 2015. The only use of this reverse die.

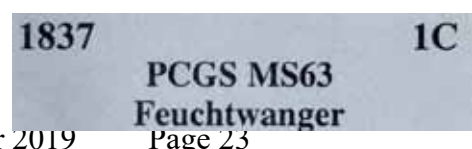


**Obv. 5:** Eagle's body deeply engraved causing lack of detail there. Comma-shaped engraver's flaw below the forward bend in the wing. Solid bar at the base of the ground above 37 in the date. There are coarse die polish lines around the eagle.



**Rev. G:** Engraver's flaw just right of the O in ONE. 13 berries - an extra one inside the right wreath, next to the bow. Berry inside right wreath by T in CENT is attached to the adjoining leaf. Die state II: Die crack from the rim to the wreath at 4:00. Die crack through COMPOSIT.

**R-2.** Common. Mostly XF and AU. The Wright coin is MS63. The obverse is used on 5-H. The only use of this reverse die.







**Obv. 5:** Eagle's body deeply engraved causing lack of detail there. Comma-shaped engraver's flaw below the forward bend in the wing. Solid bar at the base of the ground above 37 in the date. There are coarse die polish lines around the eagle.



**Rev. H:** 13 berries, the extra one inside the wreath just left of the bow. Crude recutting on NE in ONE and EN in CENT.

**R-3.** Slightly scarce. Mostly VF to XF. The Wright coin is MS66.. The obverse is used on 5-G. The only use of this reverse die.

1837 NEW YORK 1C  
HT-268(5H)  
MS 66  
FEUCHTWANGER COMPOSITION



**Obv. 6:** Snake's tongue points to the eagle's beak, similar to Obv.#3. As is the deeply cut right loop of the snake. The difference between #3 and this die is the finer denticles and the lack of detail on the left wing below the right wing feather tips.



**Rev. G:** Earliest die state. No engraver's by the O in ONE. 13 berries - an extra one inside the right wreath, next to the bow. Berry inside right wreath by T in CENT is nearly attached to the adjoining leaf.

**R-5.** Very scarce. Mostly VF and XF. The Wright coin is MS65. The obverse is used earlier on 6-I. The reverse die is used later on 5-G.

1837 NY HT-268(6G) NYC  
FEUCHTWANGER CENT  
TOKEN MS 65





**Obv. 6:** Snake's tongue points to the eagle's beak, similar to Obv.#3. As is the deeply cut right loop of the snake, making it a large indistinct blob. The difference between #3 and this die is the finer denticles and the lack of detail on the left wing below the right wing feather tips.

**R-1.** Very common. Available in all grades. The Wright coin is MS66. The obverse is used late on 6-G. This is the only use of this reverse die. .

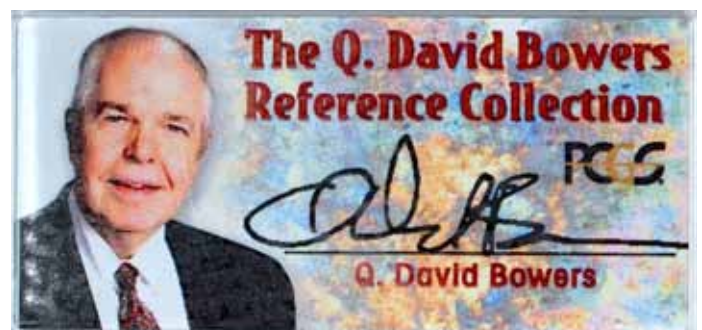


**Rev. I:** 13 berries. The extra berry to the left of the bow, appears long or without a berry at all, just a stem. Small E in ONE, aligned at the top, but not at the bottom.



The Wright collection of Feuchtwanger's Composition tokens is built from the Q. David Bowers Reference collection, which was part of Bower's collection of Hard Times tokens sold by StacksBowers at the August 2019, ANA sale.

The Bowers collection was the basis for his *Guide Book of Hard Times Tokens*, Whitman Publishing, 2015. Much of the information here was from that important resource. Dave's research and books are an outstanding contribution to the hobby and we are all lucky to be able to have him available to do this important work.



# *Feuchtwanger's Composition Cents* *Easy attribution chart*



**5-H**

Berry to left of bow? Rev. I or H.  
 Long and thin berry: 6-I - Common.  
 Round berry: 5-H - Slightly scarce.



**6-I**



**Rev. G**

Berry to right of bow?: Rev. G  
 Snakes neck is narrow: 5-G Common  
 Snakes neck is a blob:  
 No detail on left wing feathers: 6-G. Very scarce.  
 Feathers detailed on left (far) wing: 3-G. Rare.



**5-G**



**No Berries**



**6-G**



**3-G**



**Blob-necked snake**



**Rev. A**

No berries either side of bow? Rev. A, B, C, D, F.  
 Wide ONE? 1-A or 2-A  
 Date close to ground above: 1-A - Scarce.  
 Date centered: 2-A Scarce.



**1-A**



**2-A**



**3-D**

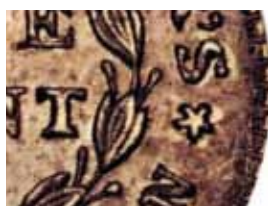
Close ONE? Rev. B, C, D, E, F.  
 Two stem for berry at C in CENT. 3-B - Scarce.  
 Die line from lower right inner berry to leaf above. Rev. E  
 No detail on left wing feathers: 4-E. Scarce.  
 Feathers detailed on left (far) wing: 3-E. Scarce.  
 Star close to S. 3-C - Very RARE  
 O in ONE is low: 3-D - Excessively RARE  
 Stem end over right upright of M. 4-F. Excessively RARE.



**Rev. E**



**Rev. E**



**3-C**



**4-F**



**4-E**



**3-E**



## ***The “ESM” and “Castle” Collection sales - August, 2019***

***By Richard Snow***

The 2019 ANA Show in Chicago was outstanding in that two major collection hit the auction block. The “ESM” collection, was a spectacular collection of Gem Proof Flying Eagles and Indians. It was presented as a stand-alone section of the Rarities night sale by Stack’s Bowers on Thursday, August 15, 2019.

The other collection was the “Castle” collection was sold by Heritage partly in its Wednesday regular session and partly in their “Platinum Night” session later that same day. This was the finest collection on the PCGS set registry.

Here are the grades and results from the ESM collection of Proofs:

### **ESM collection of Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Proofs**

The ESM collection is part of a complete collection of copper coins from 1793 to the present. The Proof Flying Eagle and Indian cents were mostly all top population coins. These were mostly assembled over the past 10 years. All the coins were submitted to CAC prior to the sale by Stack’s Bowers. Doing this may have boosted the prices of some coins, especially the top population coins, but it hurt those that didn’t get the sticker. These were glaringly obvious. One of the main buyers at the sale, the “Falcon”, was specifically targeting CAC stickered coins.

Just a few months earlier, Stack’s Bowers sold the Spurgeon collection of Proof Indian cents. The Spurgeon collection contained many high-end Proofs. This overabundance of Proofs may have contributed to lessened demand on the more average coins. Some of the coins sold very cheaply while others set new price records.

#### **5001 1856 Snow-9. PR65 PCGS. \$26,400.**

This is a bit below the \$40,000 in the price guide. While other PR65’s have sold at auction for close to \$40,000 this year, this one came up short. It did not get a CAC. Perhaps the flaw by the T in UNITED lowered its desirability.

#### **5002 1857 PR64 Cameo PCGS. \$15,600.**

A decent example with medium mirrors and an uneven alloy distribution. It did not get a CAC sticker. The price guide says \$18,000 for a non-cameo. These are quite rare and there has not been any equal example on the market recently. Still, a strong price to an observer looking only at past sales.

#### **5003 1858 LL PR65 Cameo PCGS,EEPS. \$19,200.**

The price guide is \$27,500. The price is in-line with other recent sales.

#### **5004 1858 SL, High Leaves. PR64 PCGS. \$13,200.**

This one failed to get a CAC. It has a fingerprint on the reverse. Sold for a good price as the price guide is \$12,500.

#### **5005 1859 PR66 Cameo PCGS, CAC. \$19,200.**

This was a beautiful example and the price showed it. The price guide for a non-cameo is \$10,000. There is only one finer with a cameo designation.

#### **5006 1860 PR66 Cameo PCGS. \$10,200.**

This one failed CAC. Most examples on this date do not have deep mirrors. This one had good mirrors. Price guide for a non-cameo is \$12,500.



#### **5007 1861 PR65 Cameo PCGS, CAC, EEPS. \$15,000.**

This is very tough date and this example was amazing. Price guide for a non-cameo is \$8,000. Only one graded higher and this was superior in side-by-side comparisons with that. It has claims to finest known.

#### **5008 1862 PR67 Cameo PCGS. \$7,800.**

Typically we should expect a coin of this grade to sell between \$12,000 and \$17,000. It failed at CAC, perhaps one reason it didn’t bring the money.

#### **5009 1863 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. \$16,800.**

A beautiful deep cameo. I don’t know why it didn’t get a CAC. As the only DCAM graded, it brought the expected price.

#### **5010 1864 CN PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS, EEPS. \$10,200.**

Another beauty. The price guide for a non-cameo is \$8,000.

#### **5011 1864 No L. PR65RD Deep Cameo PCGS. \$19,200.**

A super example with deep, deep mirrors. The only DCAM graded. It brought price guide for a non-cameo PR66RD. The price could have even high and not been surprising.



**5012 1864 With L, Bronze, Snow-PR2. PR65RD Cameo PCGS. \$84,000.**

The only PR65RD CAM graded. Finest known. Ex: Norweb. It sold for \$152,750 back in 2016. It had a CAC sticker back then. Why it sold so cheap is beyond me. Someone got a real bargain. D.L. Hansen has the PR64RD CAM and did not fight for it. In 2014 it sold for \$141,000.

**5013 1865 PR65RD Cameo PCGS, EEPS. \$8,400.**

The price guide shows \$10,000 for a non-cameo. Just following the ESM collection a few other Proof Indian cents were sold. Another 1865 PR65RD CAM with a CAC sticker, ex: Heathgate (2001) sold for \$18,000. The ESM piece had a bit uneven surface color.

**5014 1866 PR66RD Cameo PCGS, CAC. \$22,800.**

This was a beauty and one of four graded at this level. I graded it finest known. Throw out any price guide for a coin like this. It sold for a record price, although others have sold close to this price.

**5015 1867 PR65RD Cameo PCGS. \$3,840.**

This one failed to get a CAC sticker. Price guide is \$5,500 for a non-cameo. It sold for RB money, perhaps for a reason.

**5016 1868 PR65RD Cameo PCGS, CAC. \$6,600.**

Price guide is \$7,500 for a non-cameo. PCGS coin Facts price is \$6,000.

**5017 1869 PR66RD Cameo (PCGS). \$5,040.**

Price guide is \$10,000 for a non-cameo. This sold for PR65RD CAM money. Did not get a CAC.

**5018 1870 PR66RD Cameo PCGS. \$4,560.**

Price guide is \$8,500 for a non-cameo. This sold for PR65RD CAM money. Did not get a CAC.

**5019 1871 PR66RD Cameo PCGS, CAC, EEPS. \$28,800.**

The finest known. Earlier from the Ron Sirna, "Newmismatist" collection. Price guide is ...Who cares. It's a monster and is worth a monster price. Congratulations to the new owner.

**5020 1872 PR66RD Cameo PCGS, EEPS. \$10,200.**

Price guide is \$8,500 for a non-cameo. As the only PR66RD CAM, it could have gone for much more. I think a major score for the buyer.

**5021 1873PR66RD Cameo PCGS. \$9,600.**

The price guide is \$10,000 for a non-cameo and recently a non-camo PR66RD with a CAC sold for \$13,513. The price realized is in-line with what others have recently sold for.

**5022 1874 PR66RD PCGS, EEPS. \$4,320.**

The price guide is \$8,500. This didn't have deep mirrors, so no Cameo. The price was cheap, below PR65RD money.

**5023 1875 PR66RD Cameo PCGS. \$21,600.**

It is surprising this didn't get a CAC. This is the finest known example and sold for about double what PR66RD's sold for in the past. Price guide for a non-cameo is \$15,000.

**5024 1876 PR66RD Cameo PCGS. \$5,520.**

The price guide is \$7,500 for a non-cameo. This sold a bit low, but didn't have a CAC.



**5025 1877 PR67RD PCGS. \$50,400.**

Only two graded by PCGS. The other one (old holder with a CAC) sold for \$72,000 in June, 2018.

**5026 1878 PR67RD PCGS. \$5,040.**

The only one graded. Old green holder. This coin sold twice in 2008 for around \$14,000. CAC didn't matter back then, I guess.

**5027 1879 PR66RD Cameo PCGS, CAC. \$4,080.**

The price guide is \$3,000 for a non-cameo.

**5028 1880 PR67RD Cameo PCGS, CAC. \$28,800.**

Only two are tied for finest known. This was an incredible price. A great coin too.

**5029 1881 PR66RD Cameo PCGS. \$2,280.**

The price guide for a non-cameo is \$3,500. It sold cheap because it was toned on the reverse. A CAC one sold 15 months earlier for \$8,225.

**5030 1882 PR67RD PCGS. \$9,600.**

Only 5 graded. A CAC example sold 15 months earlier for \$11,456. Very rare in cameo.

**5031 1883 PR66+RD PCGS, CAC. \$16,200.**

Only 1 graded finer, but after comparing images with the "Palm Beach" PR67RD, this is the finer coin and the price showed that.



**5032 1884 PR67RD PCGS, CAC. \$4,320.**

Price guide is \$3,000 for PR66RD. There have been a few substandard examples in PR67RD that sold earlier this year in the \$2,500 range, so this is a good price by comparison.

**5033 1885 PR67RD PCGS. \$3,840.**

This had shallow mirrors and was a bit RB. Old green holder. Price guide for a PR66RD is \$4,000.

**5034 1886 Type I. PR66RD PCGS, CAC. \$13,200.**

This had medium mirrors and was a very attractive piece. Price guide is \$4,000. There are no cameos graded and none higher. Perhaps this was seen as the first PR66+RD.

**5035 1886 Type II. PR65RD Cameo PCGS. \$6,600.**

So, this is essentially the only cameo graded (one other is a PR63RD CAM) and it sold for \$12,650 in 2004 and \$12,650 in 2008. Did the lack of a CAC figure into the price? This is a rare coin in full red, let alone with a cameo designation.

**5036 1887 PR65RD Cameo PCGS. \$3,840.**

The price guide for non-cameo is \$6,000. This is a rare coin in full red and only two are graded Cameo – this example and a PR64RD CAM. This should have gone though the roof. No CAC given.

**5037 1888 PR66RD Cameo PCGS. \$7,800.**

This is a very tough date in full red. Price guide is \$15,000 for a non-cameo. This coin sold for \$17,250 in 2004. Another bargain.

**5038 1889 PR66RD Cameo PCGS. \$7,500.**

The only example graded with a cameo designation. It sold for \$13,800 in 2004. Another bargain.

**5039 1890 PR65RD Cameo PCGS. \$5,040.**

The price guide is \$3,000 for a non-cameo. Very few cameos are graded.

**5040 1891 PR65RD Cameo PCGS. \$2,280.**

The price guide is \$3,000 for a non-cameo.

**5041 1892 PR66RD Cameo PCGS, EEPs. \$3,600.**

The price guide is \$4,000 for a non-cameo. There have been few past sales in the last two years, but this was about \$1,000 more than past sales from 5 to 10 years ago. Still, a PR66RD with a CAC sold a few months before for \$8,519. That coin was not red, however it was attractively toned.

**5042 1893 PR66RD Cameo PCGS, CAC. \$7,800.**

The price guide is \$5,000. Finest of three graded.

**5043 1894 PR66RD Cameo PCGS. \$4,080.**

The price guide is \$5,000 for a non-cameo. Only two graded and second finest, in my opinion, behind a single PR67RD CAM. The other PR66RD CAM has a CAC, although it is not full red. It brought \$18,800 in January 2013.

**5044 1895 PR66RD PCGS. \$1,680.**

The price guide is \$4,000. Brought a red-brown price, as it should have.

**5045 1896 PR67RD Cameo PCGS. \$9,300.**

The finest known example. There are no PR66RD CAM's. Why not \$20,000? It did not get a CAC is the only reason I see. Another bargain.



**5046 1897 PR67RD Cameo PCGS, CAC. \$40,800.**

This is a date that come nice and this was one of the best. This is a run-away price considering that there are three graded higher. I guess the CAC sticker helped.



**5047 1898 PR67RD Cameo PCGS, CAC. \$36,000.**

This is another date that comes really nice. Only 5 graded with none higher, however the is a PR66DCAM. Again, a run-away price. The CAC sticker helped.

**5048 1899 PR66RD Cameo PCGS. \$9,000.**

The price guide is \$3,500 for a non-cameo. Strong money. Nice coin, even though it didn't get a CAC.

**5049 1900 PR67RD Cameo PCGS, CAC. \$28,800.**

Another outstanding price. Only 3 graded with none higher.

**5050 1901 PR67RD PCGS, CAC. \$8,700 .**

Old green holder. Strong price given that there are 2 graded higher and 4 with a cameo designation - PR66RD CAM and a single PR67+RD CAM.



**5051 1902 PR67RD Cameo PCGS, CAC. \$31,200.**

Another super price. Only two graded and both are CAC.

**5052 1903 PR67RD PCGS. \$5,760.**

This is a very rare coin with a cameo designation. It is the sole finest example. As it failed at CAC, the price suffered. Still, a real bargain, about \$25,000 too cheap.

**5053 1904 PR66RD Cameo PCGS. \$7,800.**

Another tough date to get a cameo designation. Only 3 graded with none higher. Sold for the low end of the expected price. The price guide for a non-cameo is \$4,000.

**5054 1905 PR66RD Cameo PCGS. \$6,600.**

The price guide for a non-cameo is \$4,000. Another tough date with a cameo designation. Only 3 graded with one better.

**5055 1906 PR67RD Cameo PCGS. CAC. \$24,000.**

Only 3 graded and this is the only CAC. It brought the fair price.

**5056 1907 PR66RD Cameo PCGS. \$5,040.**

This is a very tough date with a cameo designation. There are only 3 graded in all grades. The reverse was a bit RB and it brought about half the expected price. The price guide for a non-cameo is \$5,000.

**5057 1908 PR66RD Cameo PCGS, CAC. \$7,800.**

The price guide for a non-cameo is \$4,000. None finer. Should have gone for twice as much, even though this is a record price. Some of the others at this grade level are toned but also are CAC.

**5058 1909 PR66+RD Cameo PCGS, CAC. \$18,000.**

The single finest example. Sold for \$1,000 more than it did two years earlier.

### Castle collection of Mint State Indian Cents

The "Castle" collection of Mint State Indian cents was the top ranked PCGS registry set since 2010. It first achieved the gold award that year, displacing the "Red Copper" collection by Stewart Blay and has won the top prize every year since. In 2014 the top award was changed to the Platinum award and it went to "Castle" each year.

All coins were previously photo sealed (EEPS). Any that were missing the EEPS sticker were likely submitted for regrade by Heritage. These either upgraded a full point or gained a "+" designation. All were then sent to CAC prior to the sale. The price guide referenced is from the August 2019 Longacre's Ledger.

**3667 1856 Snow-9 PR64 PCGS. CAC. \$24,000.**

Being a Flying Eagle, this was outside the parameters for the set. Being a 1856, made it a must-own piece anyway. The price guide is \$23,000.

**3049 1859 MS66 PCGS. CAC. \$5,760.**

Price guide is \$6,000.

**3050 1860 Pointed Bust. MS66 PCGS, EEPS, CAC. \$6,300.**

Price guide is \$9,500.

**3668 1860 MS67+ PCGS, CAC. \$52,800.**

This sold for \$21,850 as a MS67 in 2004. Now with a "+" and CAC. Single finest graded and the price proved it.

**3669 1861 MS67 PCGS, CAC, EEPS \$26,400.**

A record price for the grade. Most have sold in the \$15,000 range. Were is the MS68?

**3053 1862 MS67+ PCGS, CAC. \$24,000.**

The single finest graded. Record price.

**3054 1863 MS66+ PCGS, CAC. \$4,320.**

Price guide is \$3,500 for a MS66.

**3055 1864 CN MS66 PCGS, CAC, EEPS. \$5,280.**

Price guide is \$4,000.

**3056 1864 No L MS66RD PCGS, CAC, EEPS. \$6,300.**

Price guide is \$3,000. Very strong price.

**3057 1864 With L MS65RD PCGS, CAC. \$6,000.**

Price guide is \$6,000. This was upgraded by Castle to the following coin.

**3670 1864 With L Snow-5, MS66RD PCGS. \$15,600.**

Price guide is \$25,000. Lack of CAC may have hurt the price. At this grade level, the variety doesn't add value.

**3058 1865 Plain 5 MS65+RD PCGS, CAC. \$4,440.**

From the "Chiro" collection. Price guide is \$3,500.

**3060 1865 Fancy 5 MS66RD PCGS, CAC, EEPS. \$8,100.**

Price guide is \$8,000.

**3061 1866 MS66 Red NGC EEPS. \$4,800.00**

This was upgraded to the next coin after it wouldn't cross to PCGS.



**3062 1866 Snow-1. MS66RD PCGS, EEPS. \$15,000.**

The Doubled LIBERTY. Finest known for the variety. Price Guide is \$18,000. This was a bargain as the variety should have added some value to the coin.

**3063 1867 MS65RD PCGS, CAC. \$5,280.**

Price guide is \$5,000.

**3065 1867/67 Snow-1. MS65RB PCGS, CAC, EEPS. \$6,600.**

Price guide is 5,000. This is a very popular variety and one of the best.

**3671 1868 Snow-8 MS66+RD PCGS, CAC. \$72,000.**

The single finest example. Record price.

**3672 1869 MS66+RD PCGS, CAC. \$84,000.**

Two graded with none higher. A beautiful frosty example. Record price.

**3673 1869/69 Snow-3. MS66RD PCGS, EEPS. \$21,600.**

Tied for finest graded. Price guide is \$25,000. This die pair has the die gouge on the reverse.

**3674 1870 Shallow N. MS66RD PCGS, CAC. \$19,200.**

Price guide is \$22,500.

**3675 1871 Bold N. MS66RD PCGS, EEPS. \$15,600.**

The missing CAC sticker likely accounted for the extremely cheap price. It is a beauty that sold for \$35,000 shortly after the sale. Price guide is \$50,000, which will be revised to \$35,000.

**3676 1872 Bold MS66RD PCGS, EEPS. \$54,000.**

Price guide is \$55,000. This sold for \$126,500 in 2007 to the "Heritage phone bidder" who would pay any price for a top pop coin. Two years later it sold for \$34,500 in the unreserved forced sale of the "Thomas" collection. A great buy for "Castle."

**3677 1873 Open 3 MS66RD PCGS, CAC, EEPS. \$15,600.**

Old green-label holder. Price guide is \$15,000.

**3678 1873 Closed 3 MS66RD PCGS, CAC, EEPS. \$19,200.**

Only one example finer. Price guide is \$22,000.

**3679 1873 Dbl. LIB. Snow-1, MS65RB PCGS, EEPS. \$48,000.**

Originally from Norm Pullen (1990), Elliott Goldman (1992), Ron Neuman (1998), Jesse Lipka, Superior 5/1999:1671, "Castle" collection. There are only two examples at this grade. The price guide is \$70,000. Seems like a cheap price. As the other MS65RB sold for \$57,500 in 2009.

**3680 1874 MS66 RD PCGS, CAC, EEPS. \$18,000.**

None graded higher. Price guide is \$14,000.

**3068 1875 1C MS66RD PCGS. \$6,600.00**

None graded higher. Price guide is \$15,000. This sold for \$13,800 in 2006. Perhaps the lack of a sticker hurt its price.

**3069 1876 MS66RD PCGS, CAC, EEPS. \$9,300.**

Two graded higher. The price guide is \$10,000.

**3681 1877 MS66RD PCGS, CAC, EEPS. \$114,000.**

It was tied for finest graded, until Stewart Blay upgraded his "Princess" to MS66+RD. This sold coin for \$149,500 in 2007 and it sold for \$155,000 shortly after the sale. Most examples at this grade level that come on the market typically sell for close to \$200,000.

**3073 1878 MS66RD PCGS. \$3,120.**

Only one graded higher. Price Guide is \$9,000. Perhaps no sticker hurt the price. It looked RB to me.

**3074 1879 MS66RD PCGS, CAC, EEPS. \$13,200.**

Three graded higher. Price guide is \$4,000. The record price was \$17,825 set in 2006. Still a run-a-way price.

**3075 1880 MS66RD PCGS, CAC. \$9,600.00**

Price guide is \$4,000. Strong price.

**3682 1881 MS67RD PCGS, CAC, EEPS. \$20,400.**

Four graded with none higher. Record price was \$37,278 from 2008 for a different coin.

**3683 1882 MS67RD PCGS. \$21,600.**

Pretty close to what it sold for in 2006 and 2009.

3076 1883 1C MS67 Red PCGS. CAC. \$26,400.00

3077 1884 1C MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. \$2,400.00

3078 1885 1C MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC. \$8,400.00

3079 1886 1C Type One MS65 Red PCGS. CAC. \$3,840.00

3684 1886 1C Type Two MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. \$26,400.00

3685 1887 1C MS67+ Red PCGS. CAC. \$31,200.00

3686 1888/7 1C Snow-1, FS-301, MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. \$72,000.00

3687 1888 1C MS67 Red PCGS. \$31,200.00

3082 1889 1C MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. \$15,600.00

3083 1890 1C MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. \$5,400.00

3084 1891 1C MS66+ Red PCGS. \$6,000.00

3085 1891 1C MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. \$5,760.00

3086 1892 1C MS66 Red PCGS. \$2,640.00

3688 1893 1C MS67 Red PCGS. CAC. \$28,800.00

3089 1894 1C MS66 Red PCGS. \$3,240.00

3090 1894/1894 1C Repunched Date, Snow-1, FS-301, MS66  
Red PCGS. CAC. \$30,000.00

3689 1895 1C MS67 Red PCGS. \$10,800.00

3690 1896 1C MS67 Red PCGS. \$11,400.00

3092 1897 1C Snow-1, FS-302, MS65 Red and Brown PCGS.  
CAC. \$3,840.00

3691 1897 1C Snow-8, FS-402, MS67+ Red PCGS. CAC.  
\$45,600.00

3093 1898 1C MS67 Red PCGS. \$5,040.00

3692 1899 1C MS68 Red PCGS. \$108,000.00

3095 1900 1C MS67 Red PCGS. \$7,500.00

3096 1901 1C MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC. \$1,800.00

3097 1901 1C MS67 Red PCGS. \$6,300.00

3098 1901 1C MS67 Red PCGS. \$9,600.00

3099 1902 1C MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. \$3,840.00

3100 1903 1C MS67 Red PCGS. CAC. \$15,000.00

3101 1904 1C MS67 Red PCGS. CAC. \$33,600.00

3102 1905 1C MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC. \$2,640.00

3693 1905 1C MS67 Red PCGS. \$11,400.00

3694 1906 1C MS67 Red PCGS. CAC. \$22,800.00

3695 1907 1C MS67 Red PCGS. \$26,400.00

3696 1908 1C MS67 Red PCGS. \$33,600.00

3104 1908-S 1C MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC. \$7,800.00

3105 1908-S 1C MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC. \$7,800.00

3107 1909 1C MS67 Red PCGS. CAC. \$7,800.00

3697 1909-S 1C MS67 Red PCGS. \$48,000.00











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# 1884



*S12 1884, 8/8 (w), Misplaced digits.*

## **S12 1884, 8/8 (w), Misplaced digits.**

*Obv. 16: (LE) Repunching on the right side of the lower loop of the 8 only. Base of a digit is visible between the lower hair curl and the lower ribbon. Small die line in the denticles below the left edge of the second 8 may be another misplaced digit.*

*The die is sunk very deeply with extra outlines visible on all letters, portrait and all denticles except below the date. the 88 in the date is sunk more shallow compared to the 1 and 4. Small die chip under the eye.*

*Rev. K: Shield points and olive leaf firmly connected to the denticles.*

*Attributed to: Gary Rosner*

The misplaced digit by the lower hair curl and ribbon are the easiest to pick up. When the date was sunk into the die the metal around it deformed slightly. After polishing the fields flat, the extra outlines in this area were effaced. {55}



*S12 1884, Extra outlines, die chip.*



# 1896

## S34 1896, 6/6 (n).

**Obv. 38: (RH)** Very minor repunching visible above the upper loop of the 6..

**Rev. AH:** Shield points connected to the denticles. Olive leaf away to the denticles.

*Attributed to: Josh McGuire*

Minor repunching. It may be difficult to spot on low grade examples. {45}



S34 1896, 6/6 (n).

# 189 /



## S31 1897, Die gouge by I.

**Obv. 33: (RE)** A heavy die gouge extends from the top of the I in UNITED to the rim. Deformed denticles under the I.

**Rev. AG:** Shield points away from denticles. Olive leaf connected.

*Attributed to: David Killough*

Very dramatic die gouge. Should be easy to spot in any grade. {40}

S31 1897, Die gouge by I.

# 1899



**S38** 1899, So-called 9/7, die #2.

**S38 1899, So-called 9/7, die #2.**

*Obv. 40: (B) Die chip in the upper part of the last 9.*

*Rev. AP: Right shield point connected to the denticles.*

*Attributed to: Ed Nathanson*

A die chip in the upper loop very similar to S13. Compare the repunching on S13 and date position with this variety. {40}



**S39** 1899, 9/9 (e).

**S39 1899, 9/9 (e).**

*Obv. 41: (RE) Bold repunching in the lower loop of the last 9.*

*Rev. AQ: Shield points and olive leaf connected to the denticles. Clash marks on both sides.*

*Attributed to: Ed Nathanson*

Repunching only on the 9. The discovery coin shows damage at the base of the 1. {50}



**S40** 1899, 9/9 (e).

**S40 1899, 9/9 (e).**

*Obv. 42: (RH) Minor repunching in the lower loop of the last 9. Heavy die polish line from the denticles at 7:00 to the field above the 8.*

*Rev. AQ: Shield points and olive leaf connected to the denticles.*

*Attributed to: David Killough*

Microscopic repunching on the 189. Likely not visible on low grade examples. {55}



# 1907

## S71 1907, 0/0 (n).

*Obv. 73: (RE) Minor repunching visible on the top of the 0.*

*Rev. BP: Shield points just connected to the denticles. Olive leaf well away.*

*Attributed to: Josh McGuire*

Visible only on the top of the 0. May be difficult to see on lower grade examples. {58}



*S71 1907, 0/0 (n).*







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